California GARDEN

NOVEMBER–DECEMBER 1976
Volume 67, Number 6
FIFTY CENTS

EVENTS PAGE

November 6 & 7: San Diego Tropical Fish Aquarium and Koi Pond Show; Majorca Room and Patio A, Casa del Prado; Saturday 1:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.; Sunday 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; FREE.

November 21, 1976: San Diego-Imperial Counties Iris Fall Show—12th Annual Fall Show "Iris Parade"; open 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. in the Majorca Room, Casa del Prado, FREE.

December 3, 4, & 5: San Diego Floral Association Christmas Show in the Majorca Room, Casa del Prado; Friday and Saturday 11:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Sunday 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; FREE.

November 23, 1976: Mrs. Kirkpatrick's Flower Arrangement Class, Room 101, Casa del Prado, 10:00 a.m.

November 18, 1976: Lawry's California Center in Los Angeles guided tour of their landscaped grounds and factory including lunch. Depart from Balboa Park 8:00 a.m.; from La Jolla Library at 8:30 a.m.; $11.00.

Craft Workshops every Thursday during November (except Thanksgiving) in the Floral Office from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

1. California Garden 2. Filed on September 28, 1976 3. Issued bi-monthly; (3)a. Six; (3)b. $3.00 4. Publication Office: Floral Office, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92101 5. Same as number 4 above 6. Publisher: San Diego Floral Association, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92101 Editor: Craig W. Silgjord, 4093 First Avenue Number 4, San Diego, California 92103 7. San Diego Floral Association, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92101 8. None 9. No change during preceding 12 months 10. (a) 3,129–3,050 (b-1) 190–7 (b-2) 2,456–2,442 (c) 2,646–2,449 (d) 118–126 (e) 2,764–2,575 (f-1) 365–475 (f-2) 0–0 (g) 3,129–3,050.

craig W. Silgjord

OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
Mrs. Harley Cope

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Martin S. Firth

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
Capt. Spencer C. Church

TREASURER
Mr. Duane A. Herrick

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
Mrs. David Westheim

RECORDING SECRETARY
Miss Christine Springston

PAST PRESIDENT
Mrs. Colin H. Macdonald

DIRECTORS
Term 1974–1977
Miss Frances Clare
Mrs. Nelson Fisher
Mr. F. George James

Term 1975–1978
Dr. Donald N. Boyer
Mrs. Eugene E. Whigham
Mrs. Jose Garcia

Term 1976–1979
Mr. Harry B. Cutler
Miss Jane Minshall
Miss Helen M. Herney

Park Representative
Mr. George Kempland

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS
Anne Robinson Tedford
Chauncy I. Jerabek
Alice Mary Clark
Ethel Hoyt
Ada Perry
Samuel Hamill
Etta Schwieder
Margaret Eddy Fleming

EDITORS
EDITOR
Craig Walter Silgjord

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Bill Gunther
Stuart Macdonald

EDITOR EMERITUS
Alice Mary Clark

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
Arrangements–Adrienne Green
Book Reviews–Theresa Yianilos
Circulation–Penny Bunker
Herbs–Josephine Gray
Historical–Ethel Hoyt
Horticulture–George James
Native Plants–Helen Witham
Photography–Betty Mackintosh
Research–Nibby Klinefelter
Vegetables–Rosalie Garcia

ADVERTISING RATES
For advertising rates and procedures, please contact the Editor, at 296–1217 or write to Editor, California Garden Magazine, 4093 First Avenue, Number 4, San Diego, California, 92103. We reserve the right to final determination as to the suitability of any advertising, artwork or layout.

California GARDEN

Published Since 1909 by the SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92101
Monday through Friday 232–5762

VOLUME 67, NUMBER 6

ABOUT THE COVER

Both front and rear covers are drawn by Ilsa Scheer.
Our front cover is a Mistletoe Kissing Ball.

ABOUT THE CONTENTS

164 Rosemary For Christmas *by JOSEPHINE GRAY*
166 Joyous Notes On Behalf Of Trees *by HELEN HERNEY*
168 Home Grown Strawberries *by GEORGE JAMES*
170 Over The Garden Gate *by ALICE CLARK*
172 Christmas Is For Children *by ROSALIE GARCIA*
174 Roland Hoyt Recommends
175 Using Nature's Gifts In Holiday Designs *by ADRIENNE GREEN*
178 Three Native Species of Ribes For California Gardens *by JACQUELINE BROUGHTON*
180 *now is the time*
182 *leafin' thru*
185 *florascope*
187 *year end index*

POSTMASTER: SEND FORM 3579 TO:
CALIFORNIA GARDEN, CASA DEL PRADO, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101

PLEASE NOTIFY CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT WHEN YOU CHANGE ADDRESSES

California Garden is a non-profit publication of the SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION, a non-profit horticultural organization. The magazine is published bi-monthly. Manuscripts are invited. Manuscripts and illustrations submitted will be handled carefully, but we cannot assume responsibility for their safety. All opinions expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors or the San Diego Floral Association. ©1972 by San Diego Floral Association. No part of this magazine can be reproduced without the written consent of the Editor. California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association. Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 8, 1910 at the Post Office at San Diego, California under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Rosemary For Christmas

by JOSEPHINE GRAY

NEARLY EVERYONE HAS a secret or knows someone who has. Not a skeleton in the closet, but the secret ingredient which made Aunt Mac's Lady Baltimore cake something special. It isn't necessarily a cooking secret, maybe it has to do with getting white rings off mahogany, but we all like to feel that we have one individualizing thing which sets us slightly apart from our peers. My great-aunt America thought she had the original recipe, but I'll bet there were more secret ingredient owners when the Lady Baltimore cake was the last word for tea, than there were tea leaves in Boston Harbor. Whether we are alert or not, it will finally come through to us that we are not the only ones who know that a telephone book is just right for pressing leaves, or that it wasn't really our own idea to put a paper napkin under the pin-holder to keep it from slipping. But these little gambits don't do any harm and maybe because we believe we've been original it gives a little extra flair that does make it so.

And that's the way I am about my Rosemary Christmas Tree. I am not even going to think of the dozens of people who have been doing this for years, only much better! I am only going to tell you what a dear and perfect little gift it is, and very special too for it takes a long time to do and it has to be brooded over. You only make these trees for a few people, maybe as a question mark to a new friendship or the token of an old and trusted one, for you will find yourself thinking very deeply about the one for whom it is intended.

This Christmas tree which stands only about eight inches high and not quite a foot across at its widest branches, makes a pleasing Christmas dinner table decoration. I sometimes put one on a big blue and white chop plate and ring it round with small red candles. As a 'thank you' for your Christmas hostess it is charming on the coffee table, and at the hospital it can sit out of the way all gay and fragrant.

To begin with you must have a cone of hardware cloth seven inches tall and five inches in diameter at the base, fastened tightly with small wires where it overlaps. This is then filled quite full of wet sphagnum moss and a piece of nylon stocking or a circle cut from one of those netting bags that bulbs come in, is stretched and fastened across the bottom. For a day or so I have had the big branches from which the little Christmas tree boughs will be cut, soaking up all the water they will take. I work with the form flat in a pie tin; it turns easily and if you don't finish at one sitting water can be added to keep the sphagnum moist.

Cut the first piece to go in the top of the cone to determine the height you want, and other pieces for the lowest branches to set bounds to the width. I find it a good idea to cut them as you use them otherwise they are apt to be too even and regular, for sometimes you will only need a pinch of needles to fill in a vacant spot. From now on this is a kind of experimental process with your particular taste and imagination guiding you. You are trying to make a miniature of one of those lovely silver spruces which swank about in hotel lobbies. Your tree will be silvery too from the undersides of the Rosemary needles. But the branches at an angle wharp enough to poke easily and firmly into the damp moss, and don't work symmetrically round and round or you may as well buy a plastic tree. Many Rosemarys bloom at Christmas time and if yours does be sure to put in a few bits with the lovely powdery blue blossoms on them. One variety has brilliant blue flowers which make sapphire decorations.

As I work I think of what this lovely herb, Rosemary, has meant to use for centuries. It has as much right to be symbolic of Christmas as the evergreen tree, for while the Vikings were still shouting Thor's praises in their dark forests English Christians were carrying Rosemary branches to Christmas mass, and its slow burning tips were used as incense. Garlands decorated the

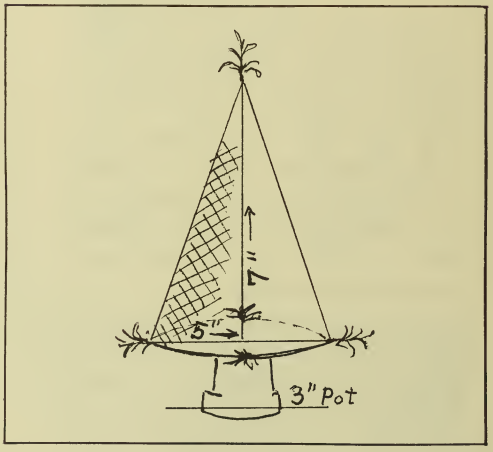
churches in memory of that dear tradition which we all know and love. There are two versions of this story; one, that on the flight to Egypt Mary, resting under a Rosemary threw her mantel over the bush, and thereafter the flowers were blue. The other one says that because she was sheltered by the shrub, it blooms on the day of Christ's passion. This lovely custom of decorating was in practice until Cromwell's heavy boots stamped it out. At any rate the clean spicy scent must have helped mitigate the sour cold which oozed from the ancient stones.

There are more beliefs and traditions about Rosemary than any other herb—I believe. It is a token of happiness, and during the Middle Ages little gilded sprigs tied with bride-laces were worn at weddings. Becuase it is a symbol of remembrance it was carried at funerals and planted near tombs. Over the centuries it has been used for many purposes, elixirs for health, teas for refreshment, even bits of it fastened to a child's crib to insure sweet dreams. There are so many uses for it, both culinary and medicinal as well as fanciful that the list would be nearly endless. It has been used as a strewing herb to cover the rush packed earth of the great halls, and later on the sweet resinous branches were rubbed on wide floor boards. We can use the branches now on mantels instead of evergreens at Christmas, and they make a beautiful base for swags for the front door.

By now your tree should be taking shape; stand off from it and study it critically—does that branch stand out too prominently? Snip it off carefully. Don't pull it out or there will be disaster all around you. When it has reached as near a standard of perfection as you can make it, turn a three inch clay flower pot upside down and set your little tree on it. The tiny red berries of the native Pepper tree make the most perfect decorations. Underplay it though, for a few little clusters here and there augment the effect of the blue blossoms as a tree covered with them would not. I have always hoped that some Christmas I would have time and patience enough to string the little berries to make garlands. It would take one of those very fine needles which our great-grandmothers used for hemstitching and some thread as fine as a spider's web.

Another advantage of this little fellow is that at night it can be set in a pan of water. The moist sphagnum keeps it fresh for many days. Freshness will surely last until the Twelfth Night when every needle and every twig of Rosemary must be out of the house. Now take the decorating branches which are dry and crisp away from the doorway and mantel and lay them gently on your fire; there will be a last brilliant flare in remembrance of the gay season. The fragrance of the ascending smoke will be a happy omen to make the whole year sweet.

God Rest Ye Merry!



Joyous Notes

On Behalf Of Trees

by HELEN HERNEY

ON TRAVELS AT home and abroad we have always found trees a favorite and rewarding subject for our interest in photography. In some places they have taken on an emotional grandeur as awe-inspiring as the castles and museums around them.

We mentioned often, but thought more often, of the impressive specimens of trees that embellish our Golden State—the *Sequoia gigantea* world's largest redwoods; the *Sequoia sempervirens*, the tallest; and the bristlecone pines, *Pinus aristata*, oldest living thing in the world. They are all listed in the Social Register of Big Trees which has been compiled and published periodically since 1944 by the American Foresty Association of Washington, D.C.

In a late edition, Michigan took top honors with 48 champions and California second with 43. San Diego County claims one of those recognized by the Association in 1967 and listed in the register for 1968, It is a giant Palomar Mountain Canyon live oak—*Quercus chrysolepsis*—measuring 33 feet 10 inches in circumference at the base, standing 72 feet in height with a crown that averages 97 feet in diameter.

Though the discovery of the giant was made 10 years ago, the find was not reported until the rangers of the Cleveland National Forest's Palomar Mountain District released the story through the August 4, 1976 copy of the San Diego Union. To protect this giant, the forestry officials have not given its exact location.

Since there is a universality about trees that knows neither boundaries nor prejudices, why should we have been astonished in June of 1971 to see a beautiful *Ginkgo biloba* decorating St. John's Churchyard in the small town of Hanover, Kansas? The ginkgo, oldest of all trees in the sense that as a specimen it has existed for the longest period of time, dates back to the Jurassic era, 150 million years ago. It escaped oblivion because it was held sacred at Chinese temples.

In another village churchyard at Santa del Tule, 10 miles from Oaxaca, Mexico, we viewed on three separate visits, a Montezuma cypress, *Taxodium mucronatum*, whose massive trunk has not been rivaled in the world. It takes the outstretched arms of 27 men to span its trunk of 160 feet. It is a giant, 3,000-5,000 years old, that rightly deserves its own fiesta day.

In the Indian village of Palin, Guatemala, we have stood under the luxuriant shade (a crown of 180 feet) of a superlative *Ceiba pentandra* with hundreds of women holding market. Considered sacred by the natives, the ceiba tree is never felled, even when land is cleared for crops.

On trips in France we have never ceased to be grateful for the procession of plane trees guarding and shading the long highways and for the poplars, sycamores, and horse-chestnuts that curtain the Champs-Elysees in Paris.

In Nymphenburger Park near Munich, Germany, we strolled during a recent trip in May under immense horse-chestnuts, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, enjoying the visual delight of their flaunting candelabra-like white and pink blossoms.

On Yugoslavia's Dalmatian Coast opposite the island of Lopud we stopped in the village of Trsteno, not to visit an antique palace, but to stand in a park planted in 1520 A.D., now famous

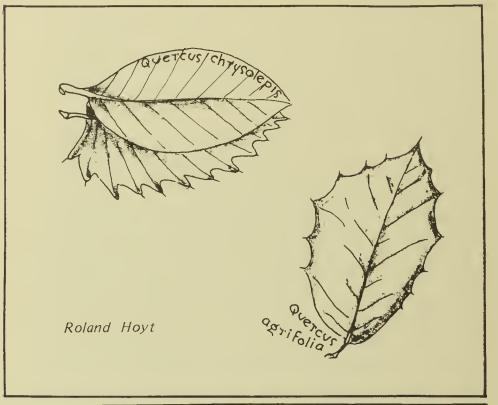
for its rare and exotic tree specimens.

As man's reverence for trees has diminished as his need for space and lumber increased, we were impressed last year visiting the beautiful city of Isfhan, Iran to find all trees numbered, so none can be cut down. In this city of gleaming aquamarine mosaic domes and graceful minarets we drove over 17th Century bridges and down avenues looking through "veils" of poplars. One new bridge our young host told us had to be redesigned to leave a group of old pines standing.

Botanists have written that the most venerated tree in Europe is the oak. In parks once the hunting grounds of royalty, giant majestic English oaks, *Quercus robur*, are still found flourishing in Denmark and Sweden.

One of California's most historic oaks was the Coast Live Oak, *Quercus agrifola*, which once stood in the rear of the Mission San Carlos de Borromeo on Monterey Bay. Known as the Junipero, it shaded Father Serra during the ceremony of taking possession of California in the name of Spain on June 3, 1770. In December of the next year, the mission was moved to Carmel, its present site. The Junipero flourished until 1903, when it was cut down. One of the large pieces was rescued and stands today in the patio of the parish church of San Carlos de Borromeo.

For a number of years we have been lured in dreams by one of San Diego County's famous oaks, known as the Rincon, which stood near the San Luis Rey River, as a landmark on the western edge of the great Warner Ranch. When it was measured on June 27, 1934, the girth was 30 feet 10 inches, 18 inches above the ground, the diameter 9 feet 10 inches, the height 77 feet with a limb spread of 80 feet. Last June we carried a permit from the Vista Irrigation District to "trespass" on the Warner Ranch for the purpose of observing and photographing oak trees in the area. What we found was not a stalwart landmark but a fallen champion. Mr. DiPaolo, the gracious foreman who led us in, gave an account of how the tree had been wrecked in a lightning storm in 1967, burning to the ground. The outer edge of a large limb resting on the ground is still alive, lying in all its shattered beauty as if defying time. With each returning winter it has known that another spring and summer would surely come. □



Home Grown Strawberries

by GEORGE JAMES

STRAWBERRIES, LIKE OTHER fruits and vegetables grown in the home garden, have a better flavor because they can be allowed to reach the peak of perfection before being harvested, not picked before they are fully mature as is the case with commercially grown items. It is hopeful this article will stimulate more home gardeners into growing strawberries.

Strawberry plants grow and bear the best in a location that has sun the greatest part of the day. Even partial shade reduces the yield, lowers the quality, and slows the ripening of the fruit. The plants can be grown in beds, used as border plants, or planted in drifts of one or more among other plants, wherever suitable growing conditions exist. When there is not room in the garden, or the growing conditions are not suitable, strawberries can be grown in containers filled with the proper soil and placed where light and warmth are suitable.

Strawberries do best in a fertile, well-drained soil. Any kind of soil will be improved, both in drainage and fertility, if organic matter is added. Humus, the product of composting, is the most effective material to use, but if this is not available, decayed manures, wood or bark soil amendments, or other organic materials may be used. If time permits, it is advantageous to mix the organic material into the soil a month or more before planting.

Strawberries can be grown in rows, as with other plants in the vegetable garden, or on beds which are raised above the surrounding soil some five or six inches. The beds are about two feet wide, have a furrow on each side used for irrigation and as a path from which to pick the fruit and tend the plants. The plants are set 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows, one row of plants in the center of each raised bed. Where conventional rows are planted, they are usually 18 inches apart. As a guide to the number of strawberries needed to supply your family, it is estimated that 50 plants will yield about 100 boxes of fruit in the course of a season.

Being shallow rooted plants, strawberries need frequent enough irrigation so the soil close to the surface never becomes dry. Water can be applied by either sprinkling or furrow irrigation. Enough water should be applied each time so the soil is wet to the depth of a foot. As a further guide, it has been established that during the summer, sand soils will need to be watered at intervals of three to five days, while clay, or other heavy soils need water at intervals of six to ten days. These are approximations, because the soil involved, the size of the plants, and the weather, all have a bearing on the water needs.

The time to plant strawberries is governed by the availability of plants. Dormant plants become available in December and remain in the nurseries through February and growing plants are offered from soon after the first of the year until about May. Dormant plants are the most used because they cost less and usually have a far better root system than those growing in pony-packs. Dormant plants start to bear in the spring and continue bearing until late summer and pony-pack plants will start to bear later and finish at the same time.

Bareroot plants, if their roots are long and uneven, can have them cut even at about six inches in length, making it easier to get the roots into the ground properly. Plants are set in a hole that has a vertical side, with the roots fanned out against this side so they all point downward, not crowded too close together. They are planted so soil covers the point where the uppermost roots originate and the crown, the part of the plant just above the roots, is above the soil level. This is the section susceptible to decay if buried. After the plant is in the hole, soil is well firmed about the roots, and as soon as convenient the plants are watered well to provide moisture and seal the soil about the roots.

The Sequoia and Tioga varieties are the best

to grow in Southern California. Both grow well and produce abundant crops of good quality fruit. Mail order nurseries may advertise other varieties with extravagant claims, but as a rule they do not perform as well in our area.

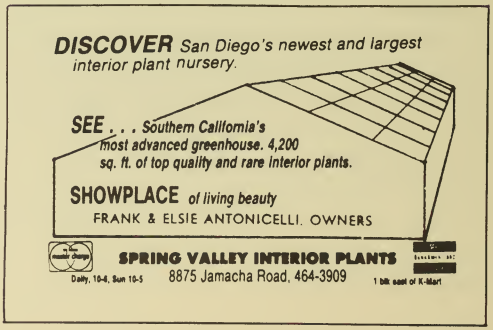
After planting, water only enough to keep the soil moist and as the weather becomes warmer and the plants increase in size, it will be necessary to increase the amount of water applied. An application of commercial fertilizer can be made as soon as growth starts in the spring and additional applications made at intervals of 30 to 60 days as slowing growth indicates the need for additional food – with the last application made about August. A commercial fertilizer that contains only nitrogen, such as ammonium sulphate, or an all purpose formula containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, may be used. Follow package directions for the amount to apply. Overfertilization can cause excessive growth and reduced fruit production.

Strawberry plants increase by growing runners which develop a plant at thier end. If the tips of the runners are pinched off before the plant is formed, the parent plant will bear larger berries, and if plants are allowed to form, the berries will be smaller but there will be more of them. The spacing of plants in the rows as suggested before, contemplates that some new plants will be allowed to form so the planting will become nearly solid, except for paths that are kept clear. A compromise between large and small berries can be achieved by pinching off the tips during spring and early summer, then allowing plants to form on the runners that develop from early summer on. Plants tend to decline in vigor and production in the second or third year, in spite of the best of care or location, so if a new planting is made each year, and the original planting is kept for another year, a constant production of fruit is assured.

New plantings will do the best in a location that hasn't grown strawberries for several years. The soil should be prepared before planting. Young plants from the original planting may be used if they do not show signs of a disease. Strawberries are subject to two diseases which cause them to die from root rot and another which causes the foliage to turn yellow, killing the plant. If there is the slightest indication that one of these is present, new plantings should be made with disease free plants, planted in a new location where there is less chance of the disease being established. Commercially grown plants, sold by nurseries, are disease free.

A mulch of organic material can be placed around plants soon after they are planted, before many leaves have formed. The mulch will save water, reduce crusting, shade out weed seedlings, and keep fruit off the damp soil, making decay less likely. An inch or so of a coarse material, such as sawdust, is needed to accomplish these purposes. Sheets of plastic may also be used and are best used on a raised bed, placed to cover the top of the bed, leaving the trench at the side uncovered, so it may be used as a path and for irrigation. The plastic is placed before the plants are set and is kept in place by burying the edges in a trench. Holes are cut where the plants are to go, and additional perforations may be needed for soil ventilation. Plastic mulch will save more water, permit less weed growth, and keep the fruit cleaner than an organic mulch. It will also keep the soil a degree or two warmer in the spring, and clear plastic will reflect light and heat to hasten ripening of fruit early in the season. In bright or warm locations the heat may be enough to damage plants or fruit. A soil that is not mulched will need to be cultivated to break the crust and destroy weed seedlings. The roots of strawberries grow in the top inch or so of soil so cultivation should be shallow to avoid damage to surface roots.

In the January–February issue we will discuss the growing of strawberries in containers.


DISCOVER San Diego's newest and largest interior plant nursery.
SEE . . . Southern California's most advanced greenhouse. 4,200 sq. ft. of top quality and rare interior plants.
SHOWPLACE of living beauty
FRANK & ELSIE ANTONICELLI, OWNERS
SPRING VALLEY INTERIOR PLANTS
Daily, 10-4, Sun 10-5
8875 Jamacha Road, 464-3909
1 blk east of K-Mart

Over The Garden Gate

by ALICE CLARK

HI THERE !

Somedays when you are in the garden do you ever stop to wonder how this beautiful world could have been created in six days? A rest was certainly in order on the seventh!

To me a plant seen for the first time is like one newly born. The wax flower, *Hoya carnosa*, gave me that feeling. Each bloom of the cluster has a velvety little star pinned down with five tiny stitches over a larger waxy cut-out of five pointed pink petals. Star-form ribs in the back hold them all together. A strong thread-like peduncle ties the bloom to a central core from which all the flowers burst forth like a starry globe, making a pale-pink version of a Fourth of July skyrocket.

Each day reveals new delights. At this season, trees have their last fling in a riot of burning color. More beauty follows when the bare limbs silhouette against the sky. In the mountains they will hold filmy coverlets of early snowflakes or serve as trapezes for glinting icicles. In good time, new leaves try out the fresh spring air before expanding into gracious green canopies that cast shadowy blessings on all who pass beneath.

I am amazed at the multiplicity of leaf and flower forms. The gamut of colorful folds, ruffles, puckers, pleats and scallops is awe-inspiring. The "people world," like that of plants, is also a marvel of creativity. How can there be so many different patterns, all so worth-while in a variety of ways? Our empathy with them also depends on whether we specialize, as so many do, or simply enjoy all kinds.

Holly

Hoya

Due to a minor production problem, Alice Clark's book "Begonia Portraits" scheduled for release this fall, has been delayed—please be patient.

Spathodea

Jacaranda

Bromeliad

In its cool dormant season, my African tulip tree, *Spathodea campanulata*, is stiff and awkward. Its spent flower-stalks stick up like fierce horns on the tips of its boughs. When the glow of the summer sun finds it, the rich green leaves seem to rush out to form an almost theatrical backdrop for sumptuous spathes of orange-red flower cups, ringed in gold. Some of us are like that—unfolding only when touched by the warmth of another's understanding.

The powdered blue-green leaves of the bromeliad, *Aechmea fasciata,* are silvered with horizontal bands. They are arranged into a handsome vase shape. When the pink flower sheath pushes up to display a pandora box of long-lasting rosy bracts interspersed with small soft blue flower heads, you forget the prickly edges of the foliage. So it is that touchy sensitive people often surprise us with the rare beauty and depth of their perceptions.

A tree that bears fruit is like someone who holds a door open for an old lady with a cane, even in a supermarket where it stays ajar automatically. The thoughtfulness of that gesture is as rewarding as the scent of jasmine by the garden wall.

Generous outgoing souls remind me of a jacaranda tree that waves clouds of lavender-blue blossoms on high and then flings them down as a colorful carpet for our feet.

Flowers and friends each have special individual personalities for which we treasure them. No two are the same but each is welcome because it IS different. I am grateful to live among the fascinating plants and people of this intricate and infinite world, set going so long ago by a Munificent Progenitor.

To understand beauty in a plant or person is to know love, which brings peace. Is that not what Christmas is all about?

Have a merry day with love and happiness in 1977! □

Christmas Is For Children

by ROSALIE GARCIA

IN THE COMMUNITY where I grew up, Christmas was a season of magic. There was something in the air both of the Christian and pagan traditions that was very real to me. I remember looking for the Christmas star and could see the Wise Men following it to the manger where the tiny babe lay. The coming of Santa was also real. I looked up the chimney to see if it was clean and big enough for Santa's descent. Evidently the younger of my sisters was skeptical at the age of three or four, for no matter where my mother hid the presents for our stockings and tree, she found them, even in the loft of an unused closet.

The smell of Christmas were tantalizing and different from any other time of year. There was baking with spices and fruits, and the stores had barrels of apples and boxes of big navel oranges from far away California. Getting our own Christmas tree was a kind of ritual. A few days before Christmas, a few of our closest town friends came and all of us went to our Cedar Hill in the pasture where each selected a tree, chopped it down, and dragged it home. Even then the ecology awareness was strong in me, for I always felt sad to see that noble plant being dragged along as if dead.

Even though our community was not always of one mind, for at times the Baptists did not speak to the Methodists, at Christmas time the feud was defused for the sake of the children. A committee of men in a wagon went to the woods and brought back a big cedar tree, or sometimes a holly. It seemed to me about a hundred feet high, but probably was no more than fifteen or twenty. Getting it into the church seemed to require half of the children in town to watch the engineering. The men tugged and grunted and shouted orders to each other—all to our excitement. They wrapped ropes around the limbs to compress the size so it would get through a door. Once they had to take out the big double window behind the pulpit—a real thrill to us. Finally the tree was nailed to a support stand, which was covered with a sheet and sprinkled with sparkles. Bigger children were allowed to help with the strings of popcorn and red haws, and to tie on the apples and oranges, one for every child in the community. There were no electric lights, so hundreds of little red and white candles were clipped on by men on ladders. A team of responsible boys was appointed to monitor the candles and see that they did not catch the tree or some meddling child on fire. Did they smell good when lighted and the cedar aroma wafted out to mingle with that of the apples and oranges! We children thought it short of marvelous that one toddler, too young to read, had managed to eat one of the apples, leaving only a dangling core with his own name on it!

As I remember, the elaborate colored papers we have now were rare. Gifts were wrapped in red or white papers, tied with big red or green ribbons and a sprig of holly. The big idea was to "make" a gift, perhaps so it would have a personal meaning. This made for many fancy pin cushions, crocheted jackets and caps, knitted sweaters, mittens, socks and mufflers, embroidered pillow cases and dresser scarves, often with crocheted and tatted edgings, and dozens of fancy handkerchiefs. Children also got handmade knitted garments, many dolls and doll furniture, and handmade doll wardrobes. Boys got horns and whistles, red wagons, but few mechanical toys. Guns were common, and some real ones, I am sorry to say. Also children were encouraged to buy or make presents for family and close friends, which caused me a lot of agonizing. I never made anything, for I could always think I did not have time and imagination, and deep down I had to admit I was not skillful. We were given small allowances and although we did not have a Kress or Woolworths, we had counters of doo-dads and nick-nacks in our stores full of useless objects that one could buy for as little as five cents—

believe it or not! I needed more money, so I often sold bottles to our doctor which gave me some extra. I did a lot of looking and thinking, and often hit on pencils, soft leaded for five cents as a useful and acceptable object for friends and family. One dozen in various colors just about filled my list. My sister had a different plan. She bought what she would like for herself, and often would end up getting it. When she was older, she was clever enough to make things, but she followed the same plan and made what fitted her and what she liked. Once she chose a cup and saucer for mother. It was doll size, a pink tulip on a maple leaf saucer. I asked if it was not pretty small for mother. She said she liked it, and so did mother. There were always family gifts of boxes of cookies, fruit cake, divinity fudge, jars of jellies, jams and pickles.

Before the local Santa arrived to hand out the gifts, there was a program of songs, pageants and "speeches." When I got big enough to play the organ, I usually had that job. The younger of my sisters had a lovely voice and was always asked to sing. One year she and I had prepared an appropriate song. I wanted her to wear a pretty white summer dress. Unbeknown to mother, I had gotten my little sister's long underwear off before the performance. It would have shown through with that short-sleeved white dress. My sister also removed her coat in that chilly church to perform, but the change and chill gave her pneumonia, considerably lessening the Christmas spirit at our house for several days.

Another year, we planned a pageant in which my other sister was to be the Virgin Mary. The play called for her to come down the long aisle cradling an infant, followed by the Wise Men and a lot of angels. The staging was to be in the vestibule. I played the processional all the way through. No one came. I played it a second time in a different key. Still no one appeared. I was about half through the third time when the door opened and my sister came stalking down the aisle in almost a trot with a child about six years old in her arms. She looked flustered and flushed, and the child, though quiet, had a startled expression. We went through the pageant which was duly appreciated, for nearly all of the children of the town were in it, but I couldn't help but wonder what had happened. Later I found out that the baby my sister was supposed to carry objected to taking part, and set up such a howling that no one could quiet him. We supposed he was frightened by all the strange costumes. Finally the young man in the vestibule who was stage manager, got desperate, picked up the nearest small boy (who just happened to be dressed as an angel), yanked off his wings and thrust him into my sister's arms.

On Christmas Day in our community, real feasting took place. Most families had the roast turkey and ham and fixin's near midday. They left what was not eaten on the table. The children went visiting with their parents and sometimes in little gangs. Even though we stuffed ourselves at home, there was always something tempting on every table. If we were quiet and not messy, we were allowed to help ourselves. The great punch bowls of eggnog or sometimes sullabub made of boiled custard base and fluffed with mounds of whipped cream and "flavored" with whiskey, brandy, or rum always tempted me. I got a cup at each house along with a slice of moist, grated cocoanut cake, or maybe some orange or banana cake, probably a hunk of divinity fudge and a wedge of pecan or sweet potato pie. Usually I skipped the dark slabs of fruit cake, for I knew they would keep for later.

Once when I was about seven years old, I overdid it. I was spending the night with a friend whose father put on the community fireworks party—traditionally at dusk on Christmas night. The noise and sparklers did not thrill me as usual, and I did not want to join the family at supper, but excused myself as being sleepy. I crawled into my little friend's bed and awoke only after they were all retired, so sick I thought I was dying. All I could think of was going home. I made that clear in such a manner that my friend's mother got the son of the family up to hitch up the horse and buggy and take me home. The next day I was content to lie in bed, eat nothing, and hate eggnog.

These are all memories I will cherish the rest of my days! □

Roland Hoyt* Recommends

CORAL TREE

Erythrina corallodendron

RECENT adoption of Erythrina, the Coral-tree as the official tree of Los Angeles suggests a quick look here. This, at one time and only recently, was considered here in San Diego for that purpose, but was passed over along with the whole idea . . . in favor of carnation. The northern city can be congratulated in having done something, an excellent move toward a unifying color motif for the entire area and a richly defining element for its posture as a moving city. It deserves the term exciting, even startling for color and accomplished with so little effort. The group as a whole has the great asset and appeal of this tropical and near tropical color by species each day of the calendar year, unless in deep cold when the tree may survive to bloom another year.

Here, again, is a genera that is not sharply deliniated, with member species not readily defined, with botanical determination usually doubtful, mostly impossible for the gardener. Even the professionals are not quick to call some of these. The drawing by Alfred Hottes is labeled Erythrina *americana*, but the taxonomy has been worked over so much that this name seems largely to be discontinued, with E. *coroloides* or E. *corallodendron* taking precedence now. The latter is more apt to be available in the nursery trade.

This tree comes from tropical regions and the Mexicans claim it as their own, fondly calling it "Colorin or Coralbean." It will be seen frequently in the Pedregal near the University, in Mexico City. Larger specimens will be found scattered over the warmer parts of the country. The height is usually rated at 20 feet but I distinctly remember one in a garden near Fortin, Mexico that must have stood 25-30 feet or possibly to 35 feet. This area is almost tropical in character. The flower of this species is dark scarlet or crimson, blooming two or three times over summer when it settles down to production. The keel barely opens to show the emergent stamens as seen in the sketch. Blooming is more satisfactory if the wood has been well ripened . . . withhold moisture and don't fertilize through late summer and winter. The leaf is ovate, slightly heart-shaped at the base or rounded, the petiole carrying quite substantial prickles, but this is a variable with some individuals completely unarmed. The full-rounding head is dense with the medium green foliage by late summer, thinning out then or dropping entirely.

These trees want warmth essentially, although some species will survive several degrees of frost if conditioned. They want the sun, fair air humidity, but not heavy fog as of the coast. The soil should be rich, dryish or quite moist. They grow rapidly and even with the light, soft and punky wood, are sturdy in the wind.

BLUE PACIFIC Nursery, INC.

4876 SANTA MONICA AVENUE OCEAN BEACH
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92107
222–1151 phone

Using Nature's Gifts

In Holiday Designs

by ADRIENNE GREEN

ALL AROUND YOU at almost any season of the year nature offers elegant seed pods and cones. The observant collector need not purchase dried material to fashion into Christmas decorations. In fact, collecting can be a family affair that is as much fun as making the designs. On walks or on trips of any kind, carry along a few plastic bags. You will be amazed at the treasures underfoot. Pine cones, sweet gum balls, and eucalyptus pods are only a few of the materials awaiting your discovery. You may not need to venture further than your own yard.

Various species of pittosporum, leptospermum, melaleuca, metrosideros, and callistemon possess charming seed pods and are shrubs commonly planted in Southern California. The diversified protea family offers a wealth of exotic shapes and textures. The dried blossoms are as handsome as the fascinating seed pods.

Dried material usually needs a bit of grooming before use. Clean off any dust by brushing or washing. Water closes pine cones, but they open again when dry. To remove resin place pine cones in a single layer on a cookie sheet lined with aluminum foil and bake in a 250 degree oven. The resin will melt off leaving an attractive glaze. Watch the cones carefully and don't overheat as resin is flammable.

Also in need of heat treatment are any seed pods or nuts which may contain worm or insect eggs. Baking at 350 degrees for an hour will prevent them from hatching out later and filling the pods with tiny holes.

In addition to Nature's gifts, the arranger needs a few mechanical aids: wire, a wire cutter, and floral tape. The most useful gauges of wire are No. 24 (for light weight material) and No. 22 (for heavier seed pods and cones).

The purpose of wiring is to be able to control the material. To wire a pine cone, slip a length of wire half way around the base, concealing it among the lower scales. Draw the ends of the wire down toward the base then twist one wire around the other a couple of times close to the bottom of the cone. Cut off excess wire, leaving a stem end. Hold the wired cone upright; if it stands straight then the wire is sufficiently heavy. If it bends over, select a heavier gauge or use two lengths of wire instead of one. The straight green florist wire, which does not rust is easier to handle than the kind which is wound on a spool.

In all of the decorations pictured, the materials were wired and then covered with brown floral tape prior to assembling.

Before you begin your creation decide where you want to display it. For example, a very small eight inch wreath is out of scale to the average door. The designs illustrated are large as they are planned for average doors, occupying about one-third of the area.

After selecting the approximate size, your next step is to choose a design. As you know, there is nothing new about basic geometric shapes, yet variations are endless.

In picture one, the swag against the black background, you will note that the design can be abstracted into a slender rectangle. The free form movement of the wired seed pods and cones offers a rhythmic and graceful pattern around the dominant vertical. The eye is invited to follow this pleasant path as it explores the excit-

ing textures and forms. The repetition of the coconut roses, the eucalyptus pods, the pine cones, the cotton burrs—all through the piece extablish unity and harmony.

The frame of the design is made of heavy electrical supply wire (easy to shape with the hands) covered with brown floral tape. Each wired and taped seed pod and cone is secured to the frame with additional wire, which is then concealed by tape. The decoration is sprayed gold before attaching the golden cord with thin gold wire. This can be found at hobby stores on spools and is sometimes used for stringing beads.

The decoration in picture two may be hung upright or reversed. Turn the magazine around and decide which one you prefer. This time a circle is superimposed upon a vertical. A single wire wreath frame and a straight length of electrical supply wire are decorated with seed pods and cones and then joined. The featured form is the exquisite deodar rose—the seed pod from the deodar cedar. Open-faced cotton burrs provide an interesting contrasting shape with pine and larch cones for transition. The gold decoration is enriched by moss green velvet ribbon wired into bows and ripples. To wire a ribbon, place it velvet side down on a table. Stitch double faced masking tape to the exposed side. Peel off the paper and place fine wire on top of the tape and wire with velvet side up. Press two lengths of ribbon together. The tape holds any lengths fast and the ribbon may be bent into any desired shape.

The circle alone is always a suitable decoration for the holidays, as it symbolizes eternal life with no beginning and no end. The wreath in picture three is constructed on a single wire frame. All seed pods and cones are wired and taped. They are grouped then attached to the frame with additional wire and tape. Pine cones are repeated more than any other form with the lovely deodar roses used as accents. The subtle quiet colors of varying shades of brown make this design very close to nature. These cones and pods contained the seeds of life, again suggesting the everlasting theme. The wreath was sprayed with clear glaze before adding the moss green water repellent satin ribbon.

Design four is based on a vertical, almost an isoceles triangle. This swag features banksias, formerly used fresh in arrangements and now dried for years of enjoyment. The flat daisy-like forms are cone slices from the white pine, *Pinus strobus*. Other cones are from the Japanese black pine, *Pinus thunbergii*. The large leaves are treated magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*. The "treatment" consists of placing fresh stems of cut branches in a mixture of one-third glycerine and two-thirds water. In a couple of weeks the leaves turn a glossy brown and remain pliable instead of becoming brittle. The backbone of the swag is electrical supply wire. All materials are wired and taped to this frame in the same manner as described in the other decorations. The moss green ribbon is water resistant satin.

Look about your environment, in your garden, in your neighborhood for dried materials to stir your imagination. Collect the gifts from nature and create one or more everlasting designs to glorify your home at holiday time. □

Photos by Betty Mackintosh

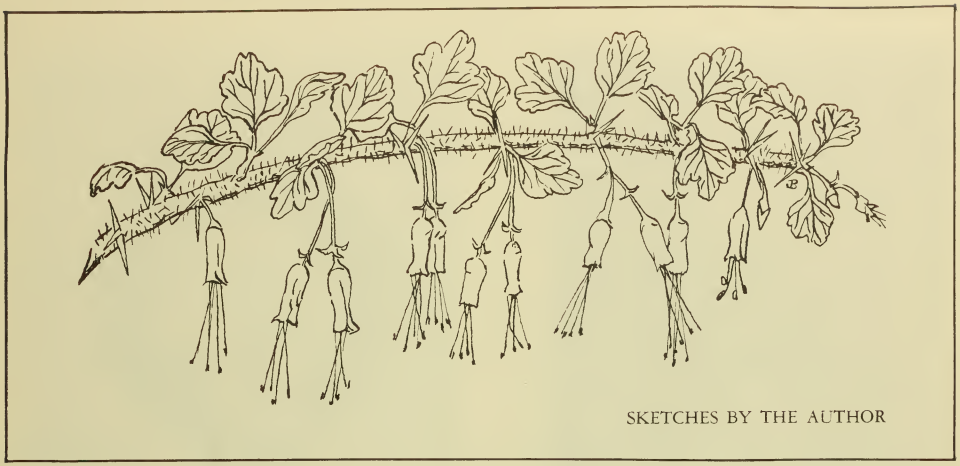
ONE

THREE

TWO

FOUR

Reprinted from CALIFORNIA GARDEN, August-September 1964.



SKETCHES BY THE AUTHOR

THREE NATIVE SPECIES OF RIBES

FOR CALIFORNIA GARDENS

Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry

By Jacqueline Broughton

Currants and Gooseberries flower in the spring and have attractive foliage throughout the year. The berries of currants are smooth and those of gooseberries are spiny but both groups belong to the genus Ribes. Three species that have been grown in the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden for several years and are excellent plants for home gardens are Chaparral Currant, Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry and Evergreen Currant.

Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry, *Ribes speciosum* is one of the earliest of the spring-flowering plants. This gooseberry is a partly deciduous shrub, about three to six feet tall. The rounded leaves, more or less three-lobed, are bright green above and somewhat paler beneath. Its long, spreading branches are tawny in color, bristly along their length, and spiny at the nodes. However, the covering on the stems does not detract from the beauty of the flowers. They are bright scarlet bells, about an inch long, that hang singly or in small groups along at least half the length of the branches. The red berries are half an inch in diameter and very bristly.

Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry grows in shaded canyons at low elevations and occurs in a band along the coast from Santa Clara County to Baja California.

It is an excellent plant for home gardens, being both drought and heat tolerant and adapted to almost any soil. Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry is rapid growing and most successful in full or part shade. Summer watering is preferred to maintain an evergreen condition. If not watered this plant will lose its leaves in the summer. It may be used as an accent, a specimen or a low barrier. The shiny green leaves are attractive throughout the year and the splash of red flowers in early spring is a welcome touch.

Ribes speciosum was first collected by Dr. Menzies of the Vancouver Expedition. Seed was later taken by Dr. Collie, surgeon to the Beechey Expedition, and the plant was brought into cultivation in 1828.

One species, interesting because it is quite unlike other currants, is *Ribes viburnifolium*, Evergreen Currant. This is a low shrub with spreading, cane-like branches. Although it is rarely more than two feet tall, it may be as much as eight feet in diameter. The wine-red stems contrast with the dark, glossy green leaves which are oval in outline and quite fragrant. The leaves of many other currants are lobed or cut; these are nearly entire. Its deep rose flowers, produced on short branches along the arching stems, are small but numerous, and give the plant a copper-colored cast in early spring.

Evergreen Currant is native to chaparral and canyons of Santa Catalina Island and Baja California. It was first collected in Todos Santos Bay in Lower California and it was first grown in England from seed received

in 1897. The probable collector of this seed was Mrs. Trask, an early resident of Santa Catalina Island. She reported that this plant — "thrives in all parts of the island in moist places."

Since 1897 Evergreen Currant has been grown occasionally in gardens. It is rapid growing, drought tolerant and well suited to coastal regions. Growth is best if it is planted in part or full shade. In full sunlight it is more compact but it is also subject to yellowing in the summer. Some water in the summer is necessary to maintain the evergreen condition. Rooting will occur along the stems and erect shoots should be pegged down for a uniform ground cover. Evergreen Currant may be used on banks, as a high ground cover or as a facer. It grows well under oaks.

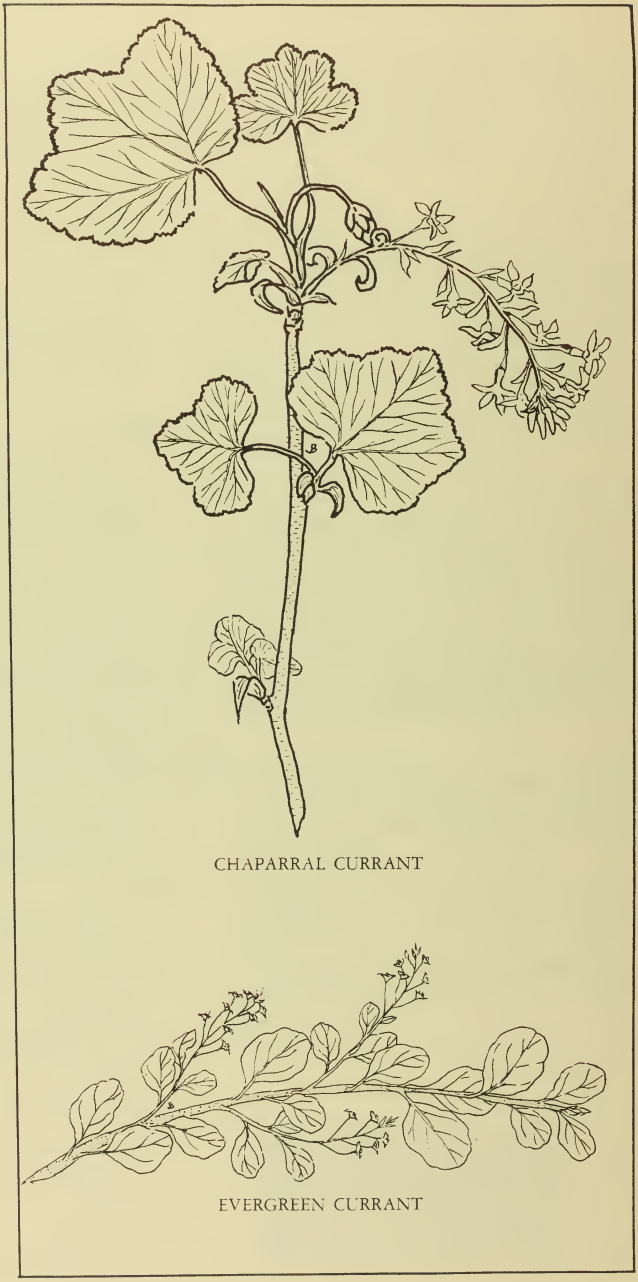
Chaparral Currant, *Ribes malvaceum* is an erect, deciduous shrub that becomes three to seven feet high. The leaves have a spicy smell, are rounded in outline and may be three to five lobed. They are rather thick and roughened and have gland-tipped hairs that give the plant a dull green color. The flowers, which are pale pink and about half an inch long, occur near the tips of drooping branches. These produce rounded purple-black berries covered with a waxy substance. Since the berries are excellent bird food, this plant is recommended to those who wish to attract birds to the garden.

Chaparral Currant is a hardy garden plant. It grows moderately rapidly when planted in part sun and, although drought tolerant, it will not be harmed by summer watering. It provides contrast in a mixed planting or may be used as an erect filler.

In the wild, Chaparral Currant grows in dry wooded areas or on open hillsides below 2,500 feet. It and its varieties inhabit both the inner and outer coast ranges from Tehama County to Baja California.

Most of the native currants and gooseberries can be used in the preparation of pancake syrup and wild fruit butter. The spines on gooseberries dissolve when cooked and no special cleaning treatment is necessary.

In Jacqueline Broughton, Educational Coordinator for the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, readers have "struck gold" for she has promised more articles on native plants.



CHAPARRAL CURRANT

EVERGREEN CURRANT

now is the time

BEGONIAS

MARGARET LEE

✓ to be extra vigilant—to control the insect problem, spray for mealybugs and other pests.
✓ to also spray for mildew control—read the label and be guided by the instruction on the control material.
✓ to keep your planting material moist but NOT wet; it can be dry during November and December months.
✓ to protect the potted plants from heavy downpours when the rains do come; a heavy down-drip can wash out soil and expose the roots.
✓ to feed lightly a couple of times a month; aids plants in withstanding adverse conditions a bit better.
✓ to place some of your potted plants in the house, but be sure they have enough light and humidity.
✓ to get some of the beautiful winter-blooming "Reiger" begonias to enjoy.
✓ to keep plants clean and place a top dressing of your favorite mulch around your plants.

BONSAI

DR. HERBERT MARKOWITZ

✓ to cut down watering, but watch dormant trees; they need more water but not too much. Keep moist but not wet.
✓ to move your trees to shade if a hot spell occurs. Avoid a second growth period during this time—it will weaken the tree.
✓ to remove any old leaves or fruit or a seed from deciduous trees.
✓ to refrain from fertilizing or transplanting a tree.

CACTUS & SUCCULENTS

VERNA PASEK

✓ to watch for blooming cacti and succulents, mammillarias and neoporterias in pots; they can be brought inside to enjoy and show. Place in suitable location, well lighted, not too warm and avoid drafts.
✓ to check for insects. Cooler weather does not discourage pests such as scale and mealybug.
✓ to protect cacti and other tender succulents from frost in certain areas. Most can tolerate cooler temperatures if kept quite dry.
✓ to hold up on fertilizing—many of these unique plants need a rest at this time of year.
✓ to check drainage in cactus gardens or pots—cacti must have perfect percolation to avoid root rot.

CAMELLIAS

BENJAMIN BERRY

✓ to maintain a regular spray program, particularly against looper worms. Dust chlorodane under and around base of plants to discourage leaf beetles.
✓ to maintain a relatively high humidity. If a Santa Ana condition exists, water and mist only in the late afternoon.
✓ to keep fallen blooms picked up—avoid an infestation of petal blight.
✓ to start some grafting—December, January and February is the best time to graft.
✓ to feed 2—10—10 or 0—10—10 to establish plants.
✓ to renew mulch where necessary using either bark or pine needles.
✓ to feed iron every other month to promote a healthy deep green.
✓ to select your plants in bloom.

DAHLIAS

ABE JANZEN

✓ to withhold water and fertilizer so plants will go dormant.
✓ to cut stalks when they have died back and are brown.
✓ to allow tubers to harden off in the ground unless the rains are heavy and the ground has poor drainage.
✓ to leave one eye to each tuber when dividing.
✓ to dry for a few hours before storing. Be sure to place sulphur on each cut and store in vermiculite or other medium out of the weather.

EPIPHYLLUMS

GEORGE FRENCH

✓ to stake growing plants.

✓ to check for snails and slugs.
✓ to fertilize with 5–5–5 once more before rest period, before the first of December
✓ to harden for winter's dormant period.
✓ to clean out oxalis and other weeds from pots.
✓ to check watering and protect if there are heavy rains.

FERNS

RAY SODOMKA

✓ to continue to be alert for insects.
✓ to water if it does not rain or check plants under coverage or hidden.
✓ to fertilize with a more diluted mixture.
✓ to plant spore.
✓ to take off "pups" from stag horn—mount them as they are starting to show growth now.
✓ to protect plants at night in frost areas. Cover with newspaper, old sheets or place in garage.

FUCHSIAS

CHAD KROGH

✓ to continue taking cuttings.
✓ to clean up containers.
✓ to stop fertilizing for about 60 days to rest plants.
✓ to repot small plants so they won't get root-bound.
✓ to cover exposed roots (slightly) in containers with good potting medium.
✓ to plan frost protection for exposed plants.
✓ to watch for insects in warmer areas.

GERANIUMS

PHIL BUSH

✓ to enjoy the fancy leaf variety.
✓ to feed very lightly.
✓ to water carefully
✓ to watch temperature and frost below 28°.
✓ to bait for snails and slugs.

ORCHIDS

LOIS DONAHUE

✓ to feed your cymbidiums 10–30–20 fertilizers.
✓ to give light feeding to cyprepediums and phalaenopsis.
✓ to clean glasshouse roof if not done before.
✓ to watch for cymbidium spikes, and support; place stake carefully by new spike.
✓ to maintain constant guard for snails and slugs; they love tender flower spikes.
✓ to chill dendrobiums for at least two weeks.
✓ to cut down on water while dendrobiums are chilling.

ORGANIC GARDENING

✓ to add manure to compost pile for nitrogen.
✓ to have soil tested for pH and analyzed to find what minerals are lacking; add mineral rock and other soil amendments.
✓ to add seaweed pulversize if obtainable.
✓ to divide and reset garden herbs.
✓ to divide chives while they are dormant—plant in edgings.

VEGETABLES

GEORGE JAMES

✓ (cool and uncertain weather makes growing of seeds speculative at this time of year.)
✓ to plant started plants of celery, members of the cabbage family, lettuce.
✓ to prepare soil for plants of asparagus, artichoke, cane berries, rhubarb, strawberries as these will be available in January.

GREEN THUMB ITEMS

✓ to plant tulips and hyacinths after Thanksgiving.
✓ to plant other bulbs or winter-spring annuals anytime now.
✓ to plant wildflowers.
✓ to feed birds-of-paradise with cottonseed meal followed by deep watering. Cut out dead growth to improve appearance.
✓ to protect poinsettias in December from any strong winds—tie them securely.
✓ to enrich soil now for any bare-root plants next month.

leafin' thru

McMAHON'S AMERICAN GARDENER, Bernard McMahon, Funk & Wagnalls, New York, N.Y., 637 pages, $10.00 (cloth bound).

The big gardening manual is a facsimile reprint of McMahon's original, published over a hundred years ago. It is in the form of a monthly description of garden chores, from hot house to orchard. It is written in artful Victorian prose and can be opened to any page for entertaining reading. Most of the information, however, is still sound and will give readers a glimpse of common sense gardening from a period long before our age of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

GARDENING ON SANDY SOIL IN NORTH TEMPERATE AREAS, Christine Kelway, Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York, N.Y. 10014, 144 pages, $2.50 (paperback).

Here is another British reprint in the Dover series that will be of interest to many Southern California gardeners. While the majority shovel rocks and use picks on their adobe, those who live closest to the ocean and bays encounter soil that is little more than dirty sand. This book provides much information for coping with the problem. The author discusses the mechanics of sandy soils and their improvement, as well as plants that are most successful with this limitation. She even suggests what not to plant. Exceptionally good are the descriptions of each species considered, including specialized watering and fertilizing instructions. The variety is also excellent. Besides chapters on shrubs and trees, there are others on bulbs, roses, and vegetables.

DISEASES OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, Junius L. Forsberg, University of Illinois, Urbama-Champaign, 1975, 220 pages.

Here is an authoritative but not overly technical book on plant diseases—a subject that mystifies and dismays many gardeners. Insect pests are not within the scope of the book, although the author does note when a fungus or bacteria is spread by an insect. The book begins with a section on the fundamental causes of plant diseases. There is a detailed chapter on fungicides, complete with glossary, and one on soil sterilization. But the biggest portion of the book lists plants alphabetically with the common diseases of each. Included are annuals, landscape plants, and house plants. For example, under gladiolus the author lists 15 diseases and both describes and illustrates them. Detailed information on control and prevention is also included. This book will be valuable to the serious gardener who wants to minimize his chances of failure by identifying and controlling plant disease.

ASK THE LAWN EXPERT, Paul N. Voykin, Macmillan Publishing, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10022, 249 pages, $9.95 (hardcover).

The author is indeed an expert, having been a golf course superintendent for many years, a job that is one of the most demanding in the horticultural field. Much of the book was selected from question and answer correspondence with Mr. Voykin. These sections provide a great deal of information in a manner that is easy to follow and very specific. All of the major grass types are described along with their zones of acceptability, region by region. Other topics include watering and fertilizing, lawn installation and renovation, and weeds and diseases. Mr. Voykin writes in a readable and even entertaining way about this very large topic.

UNFAMILIAR FLOWERS FOR YOUR GARDEN, A. W. Darnell, Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York, N.Y., 10014, 160 pages, $2.75 (paperback).

Nearly all gardeners are intrigued by unusual plants, and some will go to great trouble to obtain and keep alive a rare botanical specimen. A. W. Darnell has selected 260 flowering plants of all sorts: The whole world is represented including 50 plants native to the U.S. Since the author is from England, he describes plants adaptable to relatively mild winters. Very good cultural information is included, as well as a line drawing of each flower. The plants are supposed to be easy to grow as well as decorative and unusual.

BIBLE PLANTS FOR AMERICAN GARDENS, Eleanor A. King, Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York, N.Y., 10014, 204 pages, $3.00 (paperback).

"Plants mentioned in the Bible are the living link between us and the people of those hallowed and distant times," writes the author in her intorduction. It is in this spirit that one may approach this book, whether one wishes to collect Biblical plants, as some do herbs, or plants of Shakespeare, or wants to know the stories associated with them. Covered in the text are over a hundred plants from herbs to trees. We learn the plants that the Hebrews enjoyed and depended on, and their uses. Since our climate is Mediterranean also, we are able to grow all of these plants outdoors. Culture for each plant is also described. The material is well arranged, includes some good photographs, and should be of interest to those who enjoy the history behind our crops and garden plants.

EASY GARDENING WITH DROUGHT–RESISTANT PLANTS, Arno and Irene Nehrling, Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York, N.Y., 10014, 320 pages, $3.50 (paperback).

Water conservation is a subject that should be of increasing interest to those concerned about our environment. Here is a book that will give ideas to gardeners who would like to use less water, and less labor as well. The authors show by means of many excellent photographs that drought-resistant gardens need not be a sea of iceplant or asphalt. One chapter is on garden design, covering such topics as Japanese gardens, containers, and hillsides. Another discusses soil improvement, always of interest to Southern Californians, and garden maintenance, with emphasis on mulches and watering techniques. About half the book is a cyclopedia of 500 plants with low water requirements including a section on desert plants. This book presents an aspect of landscaping that should be studied by gardeners in our climate.

––Stuart Macdonald

LA COSTA
FLOWER SHOP
& NURSERY INC.
German Peat Moss, 7 5 cubic
foot bales
Pick up at Nursery
400 La Costa Avenue
(714) 753-4336
Leucadia, Calif. 92024

C. Studebaker
CONSULTING ARBORIST
TREES
COMPLETE SERVICE
STATE LIC 273813 · P.L. P.D. INS
● RESIDENTIAL
● COMMERCIAL
● CONSTRUCTION
– 15-YRS –
S.D. CITY TREE SUPV
– 35-YRS –
PRACTICING TREE SURGEON
277-9045

LA MESA NURSERY

"Everything for the Garden"

Dramatize the garden.

Bankamericard Delivery
Master Charge

FREE GIFT WRAPPING

8480 La Mesa Blvd. — 466-5703

SAN DIEGO'S LARGEST NURSERY FACILITY

. . . with complete, personalized attention to your every garden need

Presidio Nursery and Florist

LINDA VISTA RD at MOREHA BLVD
PHONE 297-4216

Walter Andersen Nursery

Nursery Stock and Garden Supplies for Beautiful Gardens

We Specialize in Indoor Plants

free GARDEN CLASSES 9:00 AM each Thursday and Saturday

3642 Enterprise San Diego 92110
Phone 224-8271

7580
Hillside Drive

Overlooking La Jolla Shores, just up the hill from Torrey Pines Road, or down the hill from Mt. Soledad, is **HILLSIDE NURSERY** Whichever approach you take, you'll find a WONDERLAND OF PLANTS — rare Begonias, Philodendrons, Tropicals, fine House Plants — a wide variety of well grown nursery stock

Corey Hogewoning, Prop.

McDANIEL'S
miniature roses

BUSH · TREE · CLIMBER · HANGING BASKET
hardy and everblooming
7523 Zemco St.
Lemon Grove, Ca. 92045
please phone (714) 469-4669

Tiny Petals Nursery

MINIATURE ROSES

Large selection. Free descriptive catalog. Gift certificates for any amount available. Groups welcome.
489 Minot Avenue
Chula Vista, CA 92010
422-0385

Antonelli Brothers
TUBEROUS BEGONIAS
2545 Capitola Road
Santa Cruz, California 95062
36-page color catalog 25 cents

SKIPPER COPE'S

florascope

➳➳➳ Bring the seasons indoors by changing your house plants periodically. Why not try some lillies of the valley, tulips or hyacinths in spring and what else for Christmas but poinsettias, of course!

➳➳➳ Try a nasturtium basket in a sunny spot. You can have bright color and tea sandwichs too. Spread bread with seasoned cream cheese and decorate with nasturtium petals—delicious!

➳➳➳ Chrysanthemums should be cut back to the ground if you haven't done so already.

➳➳➳ Remember—rain can't reach plants growing next to the house under wide overhangs. Don't let them dry out.

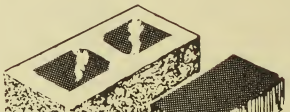
➳➳➳ Snails and slugs are active during cool weather. Scatter snail bait around the garden—keep a supply on hand since rain can wash out the effectiveness of the bait

➳➳➳ Hoe weeds that sprout-up over bulb beds. Early rains will promote their growth and attention now will eliminate having to pull them later in the year.

➳➳➳ Deciduous fruit trees and grapes may be pruned after the leaves fall.

➳➳➳ Peaches and nectarines, both subject to leaf curl, are ready for the first of two winter sprayings during the latter part of December to prevent any infestation.

➳➳➳ Remove fallen leaves and other debris from the garden—they serve as breeding places for pests.



BLOC HAZARD BRIC

IF YOU'RE BUILDING A CASTLE
GIVE US A CALL
or
IF YOU'RE BUILDING A WALL
GIVE US A CALL

NO JOB TOO BIG OR TOO SMALL
GIVE US A CALL

HAZARD PRODUCTS, INC.

your complete masonry & landscape centers

three locations to serve you

Hazard Center Mission Valley- - - - - - 297—4144
Cabrillo Freeway & Friar's Road
Hazard Center El Cajon- - - - - - - - - - 448—7411
1155 Vernon Way, El Cajon
Hazard Center Chula Vista- - - - - - - - 427—2062
491 "C" Street, Chula Vista

HAZARD PRODUCTS

454-0404

Carlson Travel Service, Inc.

A TRAVEL-EXPERIENCED STAFF

1033 PROSPECT LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037 P. O. BOX 1453

G. S. JOHNSON ROSE NURSERY

Rose Specialists

Bushes - Climbers - and Tree Roses

Bare Roots in Season

in cans, available all year

Spray Materials and Fertilizers

24 YEARS IN SAME LOCATION

8606 Graves Ave. Santee — Off Highway 67
corner Graves & Prospect — Phone 448-6972
Open 8 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Closed Wednesdays

SPECIMEN PLANTS
for your home and for your garden
ALL SIZES
AND VARIETIES

Bennett's
GARDEN CENTER
7555 Eads Avenue La Jolla 454-4241

(714) 448-0659 — *Open Weekends 1 to 5 P.M.*
Week Days by Appointment

Hardy & Fouquette Orchids
WHERE YOU FIND THE UNUSUAL
Along With The Usual

Carlton Hills
9443 E. HEANEY CIRCLE
SANTEE, CALIF. 92071

The San Diego Floral Association

Founded 1907 — Incorporated 1910
San Diego's Oldest and Largest Garden Club
M-W-F (10-3) 232-5762

YOU ARE INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE TO *CALIFORNIA GARDEN MAGAZINE* OR BECOME A MEMBER OF *THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION* BY COMPLETING THE APPLICATION BLANK AND MAILING IT WITH YOUR CHECK TO:

The San Diego Floral Association
Casa del Prado-Balboa Park
San Diego, California 92101

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ ZIP _____

Check appropriate box:

☐ $5.00 Individual
☐ $6.00 Family
☐ $10.00 Sustaining
☐ $25.00 Contributing
☐ $3.00 Magazine ONLY

year end index

AUTHOR INDEX

ANONYMOUS
Selecting and Growing House Plants—a reprint from U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin Number 62; Sept-Oct pp. 148-152.
What on Earth is Soil?—a reprint from the University of California Agricultural Extension Program Booklet; Jan-Feb pp. 4-7.

BARBER, Karla
Geraniums
May-June, pp. 76-78

BENBOW, Mary
The Three Graces
March-April, pp. 50-51.

BREMNER, George
Trailing Mexican Rose
January-February, p. 7.

BROUGHTON, Jacqueline
Three Native Species of Ribes for California Gardens
November-December, pp. 178-179.

CLARK, Alice
Don't Be Afraid to Try Begonias
July-August, pp. 108-109.
For Love of Rare Trees
March-April, pp. 52-54.
The Giant Strelitzia (reprint)
January-February, pp. 22-23.
Over The Garden Gate
November-December, pp 170-171.

COPE, Skipper
Dry It—You'll Like It!
July-August, pp. 110-111.

CRAWFORD, Kathleen
Passion Flower (article and illustration)
January-February, p. 8.

GARCIA, Rosalie
All-American Vegetables
July-August, pp. 100-101.
Betty Mackintosh—In Memoriam
September-October, p. 139.
Backyard Grapes
January-February, pp. 19-21.
Christmas Is For Children
November-December, pp. 172-173
Have A Cup of Herb Tea
September-October, pp. 134-135.
A Homemade Beanery
May-June, pp. 68-69.

GRAY, Josephine
Rosemary For Christmas
November-December, pp. 164-165

GREEN, Adrienne
Arranging Banksia
January-February, pp. 16-18.
Elegance For Your Table
July-August, p. 102.
Flower Arranging Guidelines
March-April, pp. 47-49.
Using Nature's Gifts in Holiday Designs
November-December, pp. 175-177.

HERNEY, Helen
Joyous Notes on Behalf of Trees
November-December, pp. 166-167.

HOYT, Roland
Roland Hoyt Recommends *Berberis darwini*
July-August, p. 114.
Roland Hoyt Recommends Coral Tree
November-December, p. 174.

JAMES, George
Amplification of *now is the time* for vegetables for this issue.
May-June, p. 89.
Amplification of *now is the time* for vegetables for this issue.
July-August, p. 123.
Anemone and Ranunculus
July-August, pp. 106-107.
Early Vegetables
January-February, pp. 10-12.
Growing Tomatoes
May-June, pp. 73-75.
Growing Vegetables
March-April, pp. 42-44.
Home Grown Strawberries
November-December, pp. 168-169.
Mulches
September-October, pp. 136-138.

KENDALL, Peg
Arrangements for Competition
May-June, pp. 80-82.

KLINEFELTER, Nibby
Half Past a Century
July-August, pp. 112-114.

MACDONALD, Stuart
Beauty and Browse
September-October, pp. 144-145
A Botanical Garden--With Animals
May-June, pp. 86-88.

McALLISTER, Genevieve
Christmas All Through The Year
September-October, pp. 146-147.
Some Food Is Free
January-February, p. 13.

McCOWN, Eleanor
The Spurias
September-October, pp. 142-143.

McDANIEL, Earl
Miniature Roses
May-June, pp. 71-72.

MESSNER, Renee
An Orchid Type
July-August, pp. 116-117.

PERKINS, Virginia Robinson
Reflections From a Rosecroft Lantern
August-September, pp. 120-21.

RADWIN, George
Cactus-Water Jug or Pandora's Box
January-February, pp. 14-15.
The Myth of the Hardy Cactus
July-August, p. 103.

SHORE, Ann
The Mistreated Sansevieria
March-April, pp. 56-57.

SIEGAN, Sharon
Tree(s) of Life
March-April, pp. 45-46.

STEWART, Fred
Cymbidiums from California Gardens
March-April, p. 55.

STREEPER, Richard
San Diego's Rose Garden
January-February, p. 9.

TOLLEFSON, Stephen
The Earthworm—Nature's Soil Builder
January-February, pp. 24-25
Using Earthworms In The Garden
March-April, pp. 36-38.

TRUBY, Marianne
Pleasure With Roses
March-April, pp. 39-41.

VICTORIA, Janice K.
The White-crowned Sparrow
September-October, pp. 132-133.

VOSS, Gilbert
Welwitschia the Wonderful
May-June, pp. 84-85.

WATSON, Dr. Donald P.
Tropicals Worth Trying
May-June, pp. 82-83.

WITHAM, Helen
Natives in Your Garden
July-August, pp. 118-119.
Out of Fashion Shrubs
May-June, p. 79.
Sowing Spring Wildflowers
September-October, pp. 140-141.

ZIESENHENNE, Rudolph
Begonia alice-clarkae Ziesenh., (reprint from The Begonian
July-August, pp. 104-105.

SUBJECT INDEX

ARRANGEMENTS

GREEN, Adrienne
—Arranging Banksia (with photos by Betty Mackintosh;) January February, pp. 16-18.
—Elegance For Your Table (photo by Betty Mackintosh;) July-August, p. 102.
—Flower Arranging Guidelines (with photos by Betty Mackintosh;) March-April, pp. 47-49.
—Using Nature's Gifts In Holiday Designs (with photos by Betty Mackintosh); November-December, pp. 175-177.
KENDALL, Peg
—Arrangements for Competition; May-June, pp. 81-82.

BEGONIAS

CLARK, Alice
—Don't Be Afraid To Try Begonias; July-August, pp. 108-109.
ZIESENHENNE, Rudolph
—*Begonia alice-clarkae* Ziesenh. (reprint from The Begonian); July-August, pp. 104-105.

BULBS & TUBERS

CLARK, Alice
—The Giant Strelitzia; January-February, pp. 22-23. (reprint).
JAMES, George
—Anemone and Ranunculus; July-August, pp. 106-107.

CACTUS

RADWIN, George
—Cactus-Water Jug or Pandora's Box; January-February, pp. 14-15.
—The Myth of the Hardy Cactus; July-August, p. 103.

COVER ARTISTS

January-February (L.N. Eifers)
March-April (Raul Ramos)
May-June (Alfred Hottes)
July-August (Alice Clark)
September-October (L.N. Eifers)
November-December (Ilsa Scheer)

FLORASCOPE

(Skipper Cope)
March-April, p. 57.
May-June, p. 93.
July-August, p. 122.
September-October, p. 156.
November-December, p. 185.

FRUITS & NUTS

GARCIA, Rosalie
—Backyard Grapes; January-February, pp. 19-21.

GARDEN MAINTENANCE

JAMES, George
—Mulches; September-October, pp. 136-183.
WITHAM, Helen
—Sowing Spring Wildflowers; September-October, pp. 140-141.

GARDENS

MACDONALD, Stuart
—A Botanical Garden-With Animals; May-June; pp. 86-88.
STREEPER, Richard
—San Diego's Rose Garden; January-February, p. 9.

GERANIUMS

BARBER, Karla
—Geraniums; May-June, p. 76-78.

HERBS

GARCIA, Rosalie
—Have A Cup Of Herb Tea; September-October, pp. 134-135 (drawing by Marjorie Brooks Mastro).
—To Lovers of Garlic; March-April, pp. 58-59.

HISTORICAL

GARCIA, Rosalie
—Betty Mackintosh—In Memoriam; September-October, p. 139.
KLINEFELTER, Nibby
—Half Past A Century; July-August, pp. 112-114.
McALLISTER' Genevieve
—Some Food Is Free; January-February, p. 13.
PERKINS, Virginia Robinson
—Reflections From A Rosecroft Lantern; July-August, pp. 120-121.

HOUSE PLANTS

ANONYMOUS
—Selecting and Growing House Plants (a reprint from U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin Number 62); September-October, pp. 148-152.
SHORE, Ann
—The Mistreated Sansevieria; March-April, pp. 56-57 (photo by Betty Mackintosh).

IRISES

BENBOW, Mary
—The Three Graces; March-April, pp. 50-51.
McCOWN, Eleanor
—The Spurias; September-October, pp. 142-143.

MISCELLANEOUS

BREMNER, George
—Trailing Mexican Rose; January-February, p. 7.
COPE, Skipper
—Dry It-You'.. Like It; July-August, pp. 110-111.
GARCIA, Rosalie
—Christmas Is For Children; November-December, pp. 172-173.
GRAY, Josephine
—Rosemary For Christmas; November-December, pp. 164-165.

MACDONALD, Stuart
—Beauty and Browse; September-October, pp. 144-145.
McALLISTER, Genevieve
—Christmas All Through The Year; September-October, p. 146-147 (photos by Dr. Lloyd Cottingham.
VOSS, Gilbert
—Welwitschia the Wonderful; May-June, pp. 84-85.

NATIVE PLANTS
BROUGHTON, Jacqueline
—Three Native Species of Ribes For California Gardens; November-December, pp. 178-179 (reprint).
WITHAM, Helen
—Natives In Your Garden; July-August, pp. 118-119 (photos by Betty Mackintosh).

NOW IS THE TIME
January-February, pp. 26-27.
March-April, pp. 60-61.
May-June, pp. 90-91.
July-August, pp. 124-125.
September-October, pp. 154-155.
November-December, pp. 180-181.

ORCHIDS
MESSNER, Renee
—An Orchid Type; July-August, pp. 116-117.
STEWART, Fred
—Cymbidiums; March-April, pp. 55.

ROSES
McDANIEL, Earl
—Miniature Roses; May-June, pp. 70-72 (photos by Robert Gladson).
TRUBY, Marianne
—Pleasure With Roses; March-April, pp. 39-41.

SHRUBS
HOYT, Roland
—Roland Hoyt Recommends *Berberis darwini*; July-August, p. 114.
WITHAM, Helen
—Out of Fashion Shrubs; May-June, p. 79.

SOILS
ANONYMOUS
—What On Earth Is Soil? (reprint from University of California Agricultural Extension Booklet); January-February, pp. 4-7.
TOLLEFSON, Stephen
—The Earthworm-Nature's Soil Builder; January-February, pp. 24-25.
—Using Earthworms In The Garden; March-April, pp. 36-38.

TREES
CLARK, Alice
—For Love of Rare Trees; March-April, pp. 52-54.
HERNEY, Helen
—Joyous Notes on Behalf of Trees; November-December, pp. 166-167.
HOYT, Roland
—Roland Hoyt Recommends Coral Tree; November-December, p. 174.
SIEGAN, Sharon
—Tree(s) of Life; March-April, pp. 45-46.

TROPICALS
WATSON, Dr. Donald P.
—Tropicals Worth Trying; May-June, pp. 82-83.

VEGETABLES
GARCIA, Rosalie
—All-American Vegetables; July-August, pp. 100-101.
—A Homemade Beanery; May-June, pp. 68-69.
JAMES, George
—Amplification of ***now is the time*** for vegetables for this issue; May-June, p. 89.
—Amplification of ***now is the time*** for vegetables for this issue; July-August, p. 123.
—Early Vegetables; January-February, pp. 10-12.
—Growing Tomatoes; May-June, p. 73-75.
—Growing Vegetables; March-April, pp. 42-44.

VINES
CRAWFORD, Kathleen
—Passion Flower; January-February, p. 8 (illustration).

WILDLIFE
VICTORIA, Janice K.
—The White-crowned Sparrow; September-October, pp. 132-133.

CASA DEL PRADO, BALBOA PARK
(Under the sponsorship of the Park and Recreation Dept., City of San Diego)
Office Phone Number 232-5762
Third Tuesday, Casa del Prado
President: Mrs. Harley Cope—459-7688
6608 Avenida Bizarro, La Jolla, 92037

FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD OF S.D.
First Thurs., Casa del Prado, 9:00 a.m.
Prs: Mrs. Frank Thomas—583-7045
6819 Claremore Ave, S.D. 92120

MEMBER CLUBS

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, Second Tues., Homes of members, 10:30 a.m.
Prs: Mrs. Don Donahue—273-9677
3251 Innuit Ave., S.D. 92117

CONVAIR GARDEN CLUB
First Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mrs. Virginia Soderberg—582-7098
6107 Arno Drive, S.D. 92120

EXOTIC PLANT SOCIETY
Prs: Mr. Ben Hardy—448-0659
9443 East Heaney Circle, Santee 92071

FLEURS de LEAGUE
Sec. Mon., Homes of members, 10:30 am
Prs: Mrs. James D. Casey, Jr.—459-5322
1350 W. Muirlands Dr. La Jolla 92037

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER NUMBER 119, Fourth Wed., Casa del Prado 10:00 a.m.
Prs: Mrs. Wm. Pardoe—466-1584
7757 Topaz Lake Ave., S.D. 92119

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Third Tues., 1:00 p.m. La Jolla Women's Club, 715 Silverado Road, La Jolla
Prs: Mrs. Bolivar Roberts—454-4988
939 Coast Blvd., La Jolla, 92037

LAS JARDINERAS
Third Mon., 10:00 a.m. Homes of mem.
Prs: Mrs. Robert Conway—454-4874
7826 E. Roseland Dr., La Jolla 92037

ORGANIC GARDENING SOCIETY
Third Fri., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Art Hobbs—442-8161
1284 Tangerine, El Cajon, 92021

PALOMAR DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.,
Dir: Mr. Joe E. Goble—728-1286
730 S. Live Oak Park Rd., Fallbrook 92028

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Second We., S.D. Federal, Rosecrans and and Canon, 10:00 a.m.
Prs: Mrs. Harry Ayers—224-3810
4644 Tivoli St. S.D. 92107

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tues., San Carlos Club, 6955 Golfcrest Drive
Prs: Mrs. Wendel Bemis—465-6834
7808 Lake Adlon Drive, S.D. 92119

SAN DIEGO BONSAI SOCIETY, Inc.
Second Sun., Casa del Prado, 1-5 p.m.
Prs: Dr. Herbert Markowitz—224-8552
876 Armada Terrace, S.D. 92106

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION, Inc.
Second Thurs., Casa del Prado
Prs: Mrs. Eugene Cooper—295-7938
4444 Arista Drive, S.D. 92103

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Second Saturday, Casa del Prado, 1:30 pm
Prs: Mr. Martin Mooney—427-6796
97 "K" Street, Chula Vista 92011

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Third Wed., Casa del Prado. 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Capt. Ben Berry—435-2562
471 Country Club Lane, Coronado 92118

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER, CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
Fourth Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Fred Sproul—461-0649
P.O. Box 7497, S.D. 92107

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Gerald Lohmann—279-5135
6616 Rockglen Ave., S.D. 92111

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
First Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Ben Hardy—448-0659
9443 East Heaney Circle, Santee, 92071

SAN DIEGO COUNTY WILDLIFE FED.
Prs: Steven Licata—296-2984
4525 Hamilton Street, S.D. 92116

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Second Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Eugene Lund—469-1677
5666 Aztec Drive, La Mesa, 92041

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Mon., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. William Selby—424-3432
1333 Triton Avenue, S.D. 92154

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Second Tues., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Larry L. Sisk—283-2776
3179 No. Mountain View Drive, SD 92116

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTY IRIS SOC.
Third Sun., Casa del Prado, 1:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Frank Marko—745-2554
Rt. 4, Box 439-D, Valley Cntr. 92082

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Third Mon., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.
Prs: Mr. Richard Bechtel—442-7180
10212 Vista de la Cruz, La Mesa 92041

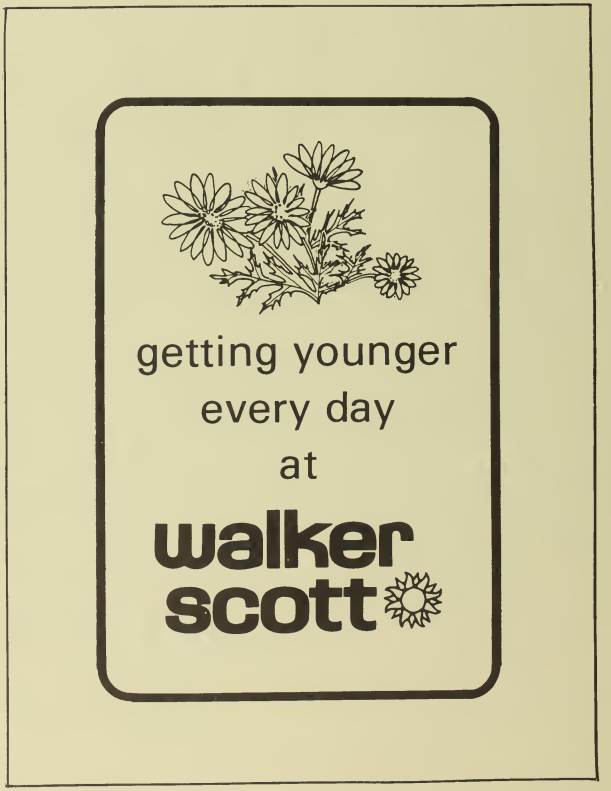
SAN DIEGUITO BRANCH, AMERICAN FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Prs: Dorothy S. Behrends—753-3453
442 Orpheus Ave., Encinitas 92024

SAN DIEGUITO GESNERIAD CLUB
Prs: Mrs. Roman Shore—728-7044
P.O. Box 828, Fallbrook, 92028

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Four meetings per year, Oceanside Federal Savings, Vista, California
Prs: Ray Chesnik—744-3851
418 Buena Creek Road, San Marcos 92069

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP, JUDGES' COUNCIL CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, Inc., First Wed., Casa del Prado, 10:30 a.m.
Prs. Mrs Donald Innis—225-1464
3211 Trumbull, S.D. 92106

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB of La Jolla
Fourth Thurs., 1:00 p.m., La Jolla United Methodist Church, 6063 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla, CA. 92037
Prs: Mrs. George Bauhan—459-9024
5630 Bellevue Ave, La Jolla, 92037



Marcus J Graham
959 Felspar St, Apt 10
San Diego,Calif.
92109

RETURN REQUESTED
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
CALIFORNIA GARDEN
San Diego Floral Association
Casa Del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA. 92101

SECOND CLASS P

SAN DIEGO FLORAL

PRESENTS

"CHRISTMAS in AMERICA"

casa del prado

DEC. 3, 4, 5